FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XX. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1836. [NO. 1021.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$2 50 per annum, if paid in advance;
$3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accord.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Boarding School for Young Ladies.

ALVIN, NEAR PITTSBOROUGH.

The Exercises of this School, which have just closed for the second session of the present year, will be resumed on the 1st of February next, under the superintendence of Miss C. C. Alvin, the subscriber, assisted by a lady in every respect suitably qualified. The first Session for the year 1837 will close on the 15th of July, and after a short vacation. The second Session will commence on the 15th of July, and terminate on the 15th of December. The School hitherto, strictly private in its character, young ladies, except those resident in the immediate vicinity or so near the School as to be under the immediate care of their guardians, will be permitted to board in a family of which a teacher is not a member. An arrangement has been made with Miss Holmes, a lady connected with the School recently established, to accommodate a small number of young ladies with board. Terms for board and tuition, per session, payable in advance; tuition for pupils over 12 years of age, $15; for all under 12 years of age, $12½.

Instruction in the ancient languages and Mathematics will be given when desired. Books and stationary will be furnished to boarders and day pupils at the lowest retail prices. Music and Painting will form separate charges. The services of an additional instructer in Music having been necessary, one has been accordingly procured. The services of a gentleman who is highly recommended, have been engaged for the next session, who will give instruction in the French and German, which will also form a separate charge.

W. H. HARDIN.

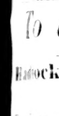
Pittsborough, Dec. 15, 1836. 20- w

The Raleigh Register and Star, Wilmington Chronicle, Newbern Spectator and Salisbury Watchman will insert the above 4 weeks, and forward accounts to this Office.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious evacuations; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs; assuages cough; promotes a free and mild expectoration; removes pains from the side, asthmatic or difficult respiration; alleviates costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a natural and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; it restores the patient to the bodily health that wasting disorder, the consumption, to its natural operation, so surely does it cure.

Prepared by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, at the Store of Hooper & MacLaurin. The Proprietor has received the following testimonial from Col. John Black, (late Sheriff of Cumberland County,) a gentleman well known.

TO THE PUBLIC.

This is to certify, that I have had two very severe attacks of Inflammation of the Lungs, accompanied with severe cough. When first attacked, I employed the best Medical advice, and took many medicines but all to no purpose. I was then induced to try Hadlock's Vegetable Medicine for Coughs, Colds, &c. I procured the Medicine as directed, and found immediate relief from it. When the second attack commenced, I resorted to the same Medicine and was relieved. It is my opinion, from the effects it has on myself, the majority of those cases termed in Consumption, may be arrested by the use of this valuable remedy. I can with confidence recommend it to all that may be afflicted with Diseased Lungs, Coughs, Colds, &c. Give it a reasonable trial, and they will not be disappointed in the result, more than the humble servant,

JOHN BLACK.

Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 1835. 20-2w

Notice.

The subscriber is anxious to close and settle all accounts due the "Lafayette Hotel" up to the 1st Jan. 1837, and requests all indebted to him to settle themselves within that time. All persons having accounts against *him*, will also present them for settlement.

THOMAS COCHRAN, Lafayette Hotel.

Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1836. 20-2w

Pocket Book LOST.

On the 14th inst. the Subscriber lost in Fayetteville a small calf skin Pocket Book, containing between $65 and $100, in South Carolina money, in which there was one note of $25, and one of $20. Also, two notes of hand, one for $100 and one for $200, both made by himself and payable to James Carroll, which had been paid. Also one note for $25, payable to Wm. Wood, which had also been paid. All persons are forewarned against trading for either of the above notes. A reward of $10 will be given for the delivery of the book and contents at this office, or to Mr. P. P. Johnson, Fayetteville.

DAVID CARROLL.

December 19, 1836. 20-3t pd.

THE ANNUALS.

The Parlour Scrap Book,
The Token and Souvenir,
The Religious Souvenir,
The Gift, by Miss Leslie,
The Violet.

E. J. HALE.

BOWEN & BURNETT,

BARBERS AND FRIZEURS,
Gillespie Street, Fayetteville,

TAKE this opportunity to tender to the public their humble acknowledgments for the very great patronage they have received since they have established themselves, and also to assure all who may call on them, either as regular or transient customers, that every exertion shall be used to give satisfaction. Their Shop is immediately opposite the Store formerly occupied by G. Deming, Esq., where their services will at all times be rendered.

☞They have a general supply of the best Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

$1 REWARD.

ABSCONDED from the Subscriber, in the month of October, 1835, a bound boy by the name of QUINNY MARTIN, aged about 18 years, and well grown; he is a bad disposition. All persons are forewarned against harboring or crediting him, or trading with him, under penalty of the law. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to the subscriber.

DANIEL McLEAN.

Robeson County, Dec. 18, 1836 20-2w

Lost or Mislaid,

A Note of Five Hundred Dollars, made payable eighty-nine days after the 8th instant, to the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, endorsed by A. E. Smith and Wm. Hancock. This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for or having any thing to do with said Note.

E. A. HARPER.

Fayetteville, Dec. 13, 1836. 20tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, two Negro men Slaves, viz: TONY and JOHN. Tony is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, square and stout built, and had on when he left a light drab Petersham Overcoat. He was purchased by me of Mr. Richard Bradley of Wilmington, and calls himself Tony Montague. John is about 20 years of age, of rather lighter complexion than Tony, 5 feet 10 inches high, and is quite stout built, has a full round face, and has lost two front teeth, above and below, which is his most distinguishing mark. He had on when he left a light grey woollen round Jacket and Pantaloons.

The above slaves left the camp of the Subscriber, while on his way to the Western Country, eight miles above Lincolnton, on the 28th of last month, and will no doubt endeavour to make their way back to Wilmington. The above reward will be given for their apprehension, so that I get them again.

JAMES MOORE.

Salisbury, Dec. 5, 1836. 19-6t

NEW GOODS.

WE have just received our FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,
Silk, Roram and Wool Hats,
Fur and Seal Caps,
Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Saddles and Bridles,
Drugs and Medicines.

—ALSO—

15 Hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
3 do St. Croix do,
75 bags Rio Coffee,
36 boxes Raisins,
10 casks Cheese,
100 kegs Nails,
10 hhds. Crockery,

Which we offer at Wholesale for Cash, Country Produce, or undoubted paper, on as good terms as can be purchased at any other House in town.

NOTT & STARR.

December 15, 1836. 19tf

Notice.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the Estate of Mrs. Sarah Holmes, were granted to the Subscriber, at December Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court. Persons indebted to the deceased are requested to settle their accounts, and those having claims are requested to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JAMES MARTINE, *Adm'r.*

December 15, 1836.

Further Notice.

ON TUESDAY the 3d day of January next, I shall offer at public sale, at the Town House, all the perishable property of the deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horse, Cart and Harness, Gig and Harness, &c.

Also, will be hired out at the same time and place, for one year, a Negro Boy and a Negro Woman. Terms at sale.

JAMES MARTINE, *Adm'r.*

December 15, 1836. 19-3w

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Jane Davis, Margaret Davis and John Davis, Heirs at Law of Issabella Davis, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore, *Ordered, adjudged and decreed*, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for the said Jane Davis, Margaret Davis and John Davis, to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, and claim their distributive share of the Estate of the said Issabella Davis, dec'd, and on failing to appear, our said Court will make such and further decree in the premises as may be directed by law.

Witness, *David Lewis*, Clerk of said Court, at office, the first Monday in November, A. D. 1836, and in the 61st year of American Independence.

From the Minutes,

(19.6w.) DAVID LEWIS, Clk.

For Sale.

THAT desirable DWELLING HOUSE, on Hay Street, next door to the Post Office, now in the occupancy of Edmund Blake. Also, 223 acres of Land on Sandy Run, three miles from town, and 26½ acres at Hungry Neck, within the limits of Fayetteville. All of which will be sold low. For terms apply to

SAM'L. R. BLAKE.

December 8, 1836. 18tf

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified at the December Term of Cumberland County Court, as Administrator on the Estate of the late John Murchison, Sen. dec'd, gives notice to all persons indebted to said Estate to make immediate payment, and to those having claims against said Estate to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

WILLIAM A. MURCHISON, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, Dec. 13, 1836.

FURTHER NOTICE.

I WILL offer for sale, on the 3d day of January, 1837, at the Town House in Fayetteville, a negro WOMAN and CHILD; and at the former residence of the late John Murchison, dec'd, all the Household and Kitchen Furniture belonging to said Estate, with a variety of other articles.

WILLIAM A. MURCHISON, Adm'r.

December 13, 1836. 19-ts.

DAVID SHAW

HAS just received from New York, the following articles, which he offers low for Cash, viz:

20 boxes bunch Raisins,
20 half do do,
20 quarter do do,
30 boxes Prunes,
Scotch Barley,
Butter Crackers,
Cheese and Chocolate,
Superior Vinegar,
Port and Madeira Wine,
Malmsley and Malaga do.

Fayetteville, Dec. 15, 1836. 19-3w

Wanted,

IMMEDIATELY after the 3d March next, a School for a Session of Five months. Terms will be made known by applying previously to the Teacher in this place, who can be employed after that date.

WILLIAM T. POTTS.

Whiteville, Columbus Cty, Nov 26, 1836 19-3w

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1836.

Richard M. Lewis, Jr., and others, to the Court. } *Petition for sale of Slaves — Partition.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court, that Ralph Hester, John Hester, Moses Jones and his wife Sally, Josiah Hester, Henry Singletary & his wife Hannah, Thomas Singletary & John Stanton and wife Marion, heirs at law of Comfret Hester, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State, *it is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks successively in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for the said Ralph Hester, John Hester, Moses Jones and wife Sally, Josiah Hester, Henry Singletary and his wife Hannah, Thomas Singletary and John Stanton and wife Marion, heirs at law of Comfret Hester, dec'd, to appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at a Court to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday in February next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, *David Lewis*, Cl'k of said Court, at office, first Monday in November, 1836.

Test, DAVID LEWIS, Cl'k.

19-6w.

To Rent.

A DWELLING HOUSE on Gillespie Street, with an excellent Well of water in the yard.

JOHN McDONALD.

November 15, 1836. 15tf

Female Boarding School.

THE duties of the School at Lochiel, near Hillsborough, will be resumed on the 23d January. The Subscriber intends affording to his Pupils every facility of acquiring an Education of the highest character, both solid and useful, as well as ornamental. The better to accomplish this object, his number will be strictly limited; and he also designs procuring the services of an able female Assistant from the North.

The Pupils of the School are treated in every respect as members of a private family, and while their intellectual improvement is sedulously attended to, a high regard is paid to the cultivation of their morals and their manners. Having now had some years' experience in Teaching, the Subscriber feels confident of being able to place his School on a footing with the best Institutions for Female Education in the country. The situation of the School, a mile from Hillsborough, is one combining every advantage of retirement and health.

Terms are $85 per Session; which includes Board, Tuition and Books. Music and Painting are separate charges.

WM. E. ANDERSON.

Hillsborough, Dec. 1, 1836. 18 6w

REAL ESTATE

AT AUCTION.

WILL be offered at Public Auction, on Wednesday 7th December next, (being County Court week) at 12 o'clock, M., at the Town House, the following Parcels or Tracts of

LAND,

Situate in the County of Cumberland.

122 acres Land on the West side Cape Fear River, adjoining the Lands of James Byrne, Esq.

107 acres on the West side Cape Fear River, known as the Hatters' Shop, or Newberry's Election Ground, well situated for a Country Store.

500 acres on Wilmington Stage Road, adjoining the Lands of Mr. Hitchener, well timbered and a good situation for a Stage Stand or Tavern.

500 acres on West side Cape Fear River, on which is a comfortable Dwelling House, Kitchen, &c. with a good Grist Mill on a never failing stream of water, known by the name of the Dower Land.

176 acres known by the name of the Watery Branch Tract, adjoining the Land of Mr. John Butler and others.

75 acres adjoining the Lands of John T. Gilmore and others.

Titles to the above Lands are indisputable.

Terms very liberal, and made known on the day of sale.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN, *Auct'rs.*

November 2, 1836. 14ts

☞**The above Sale of Land is** postponed, in consequence of the weather, until the 1st Monday in January, 1837.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

December 7, 1836.

Mackerel.

50 Barrels MACKEREL, just received by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

December 14, 1836.

NEW BOOKS.

THE ORIENTAL ANNUAL; English Annual; Magnolia; all for 1837. Mackenzie's Works, in one volume, containing the Man of Feeling, Man of the World, Julia de Robigne, &c. Midshipman Easy, Capt. Marryatt's last work. The Poor Rich Man and the Rich Poor Man, by Miss Sedgwick. Tales of the Wars of Montrose, by Jas. Hogg. Lives of Cardinal Richelieu, Count Oxenstien, Olivarez, and Cardinal Mazarin, by James, the Novelist. Home, by Miss Stickney. Hannah More's Works, complete in one volume. Frescati, or Scenes in Paris. The Roue. The Wreath. Bryant's Poems, new Edition.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

November 22, 1836.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has removed from his old stand on Market-Square, to Person street, opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

ARCH'D CAMPBELL.

September 19, 1836. 7-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber will probably be absent from the State some months, and do hereby constitute and appoint Mr. M. McPherson, his agent during his absence.

HU. CAMPBELL.

Nov. 22, 1836. 17-4w.

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B. Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba, Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Can not you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine.

JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,

JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave me great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,

J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 50 per bottle, or $12 per dozen.

Cheap Paper

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving at the Store on Market Square, recently occupied by Arch'd Campbell, an entirely new and desirable STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE and CUTLERY,

Crockery, Glassware, &c.

All of which will be sold low for Cash.

Also, some choice old WINES.

C. A. McMILLAN.

September 19, 1836. 7tf

NEW GOODS.

I am now receiving my FALL SUPPLY, consisting in part of the following GOODS, all of which has been recently selected by myself in New York, and which I offer to my customers and others on reasonable and accommodating terms, for *Cash, Country Produce*, or on time to *punctual* customers.

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
200 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do Java do,
30 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix } SUGAR,
2000 lbs. Loaf and Lump } SUGAR,
25 hhds. Bright Molasses,
25 bbls Tanner's Oil, (Liverbank,)
100 kegs Nails,
100 bags Shot,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 kegs FFF Dupont's Powder,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
200 sides Sole and Upper Leather,
2000 lbs. Red Clover Seed,
2 barrels Herds Grass do,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 do Nova Scotia Grindstones,
25 barrels Linseed Oil,
50 kegs White & Black Lead, in Oil,
Madeira, Port, Sherry, Old Canary, Teneriffe, St. Lucre, Champaigne & Malaga } WINES,
5 gross Hibbert's London Porter,

Together with a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
CROCKERY & GLASSWARE,
by the Crate, assorted,
DRUGS and MEDICINES,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

In short, my Stock consists of almost every article now in common use in this country. Call and examine for yourselves or send your orders.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct. Liberal advances in *Cash* or *Goods* will be made on all Cotton stored with or shipped by me, if requested. My Warehouses are large and near the River, entirely detached from other buildings, and out of danger of fire.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf.

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just received and opened, at the South West corner of Market Square, a large and choice selection of BRITISH, FRENCH, SWISS, ITALIAN and AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

To which the attention of Country Merchants and purchasers generally is invited. His Stock consists partly of the following articles:

Blue, Black, Brown, Claret and Green Cloths; Blue, Black, Drab and Plaid Cassimeres and Sattinetts; Red, White and Green Flannels; Canton Flannels and Freze Cloths; Rose, Duffle and Point Blankets; Goats' hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys and Linseys; 3-4 and 6-4 French and English Merinos.

Super Gros-de-nap, Poult-de-soie, Gros-de-Swiss and Italian Silks, from 35 cts. to $1 10; Ditto coloured do.; Sinchews, Sarsnets and Florences, Pink and White Satin; Challys; Rich figured Poplins; Figured and Black Satin Vestings; Silk and Tabby Velvets; Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Black Italian Cravats; Plain and Pleated Stocks; Fancy Gauze and Silk Handkerchiefs; Blue, Black and Brown Bombazines, cheap; Cap, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, very handsome.

A large stock of Calicoes, embracing a great variety of colours and patterns; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Irish Linens and Lawns; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.

A large assortment of Plaid, Jaconet, Book, Plain and Figured Swiss Muslins; Bishop Lawns; Bobinets and Quillings, some very fine; Cotton and fine gimp Laces and Edgings.

3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 Merino and Thibet Shawls; Valencia and Prussian do.; Tyrolese and Spun Silk do.; Muslin Capes; Silk Plush; Green and White Blond Veils; Black and White Bobinet do.; Black Sprigged Bobinet for Veils; Hosiery of various kinds; plain and open work Silk Gloves; Buck, Kid and Wool do.; Corded Skirts; fine Linen Bosoms and Collars; Russia and Bird-eye Diapers; Damask do; Brown Table Covers; Foolscap, Ruled and Letter Paper; Threads, Buttons and Sewing Silks, in great variety; Buckrams, Paddings and Sail Ducks; Elastic, Webb and Nett Braces; Turkey Cotton; Salisbury Flannel; Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, cheap; Cotton Yarn; Bead Bags; Silk Purses and Wallets; Waist Buckles; Pen Knives; Razors; Scissors; Silver Pencils; Seal Skin and Cloth Caps; Fur do., some very fine, &c. &c. &c.

Also, daily expected, a large stock of

HATS and SHOES,

Of various descriptions. All of which is offered for sale at WHOLESALE or RETAIL for Cash, or on short time to very punctual customers.

EDMUND J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1836. 6tf.

NEGROES for sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, made at December Term, 1836, upon the petition of Neill McLaurin and others for division of slaves, the Subscriber as Commissioner for that purpose, will expose to Public Sale, for cash, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Saturday, the twenty first day of January next, the following Negro SLAVES, viz: Dick, Bob, and Sarah, Maria and her Child, which Negroes are now held in common by the Petitioners and sold for the purpose of an equal distribution.

JOHN L. ATKINS, Commissioner.

December 19, 1836. 20ts.

A KEY FOUND.

Apply at this Office.

December 16, 1836. 20tf.

ON THE MONEY AND THE CURRENCY OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. N. Biddle to Mr. J. Q. Adams.

[FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.]

Philadelphia, Nov. 11, 1836.

MY DEAR SIR: I proceed to the second subject of our conversation—*the present state of the Currency*—which I shall treat dispassionately, as an abstract question of mere finance.

Our pecuniary condition seems to be a strange anomaly. When Congress adjourned, it left the country with abundant crops, and high prices for them—with every branch of industry flourishing—with more specie than we ever possessed before—with all the elements of universal prosperity. Not one of these has undergone the slightest change; yet, after a few months, Congress will reassemble, and find the whole country suffering intense pecuniary distress. The occasion of this, and the remedy for it, may well occupy our thoughts.

In my judgment, the main cause of it is the mismanagement of the Revenue—mismanagement in two respects: *the mode of executing the Distribution law*, and *the order requiring specie for the Public Lands.*

1st. The Distribution Law.

In July, 1836, Congress declared that the surplus in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1837, should be divided among the States. That it might be done as gently as possible, the payments were to be made, not at once on the 1st of January, but quarterly throughout the whole year 1837; and as the aggregate sum to be distributed is from thirty to six to forty millions, we may assume the first payment in January to be about nine millions. To prepare for this, the Treasury has had in hand forty or fifty millions—it would receive in the course of the operation thirty or forty millions of revenue more—and as there was probably money in every State, and payments to make in every State, the operation was so simple and easy that it ought not to have occasioned the slightest pressure either on public or private interests, and the whole might have been accomplished without any derangement of trade, and without the movement of a single dollar in specie. That this not only could be done, but has actually been done, you will find in the public documents of 1829.

In that year, the new administration of Mr. Jackson, anxious to appropriate every disposable dollar of the revenue to the reduction of the public debt, sought and obtained the aid of the Bank of the U. States. Notice was accordingly given on the 31st of March, 1829, that on the 1st of July, the debt and interest, amounting to $8,715,462 87, would be paid. At the period of the notice, the whole available means of the Treasury were only *six millions*, scattered throughout the United States, and these, with the accruing revenue in the interval, were, at a notice of ninety days, to be collected, to pay nearly nine millions. So closely was the Government pressed, that after paying these sums, the actual balance in the Treasury throughout the whole U. States was reduced to $164,365 04. The Bank, however, undertook the arrangement; with what success may be seen in the following part of the message of Mr. Jackson to Congress in December, 1829: "The payment on account of the public debt, made on the 1st of July last, was $8,715,462 87. *It was apprehended that the sudden withdrawal of so large a sum from the banks in which it was deposited, at a time of unusual pressure in the money market, might cause much injury to the interests dependent on bank accommodations. But this evil was wholly averted by an early anticipation of it at the Treasury, aided by the judicious arrangement of the officers of the Bank of the United States.*" The respective shares of the Bank and the Treasury may be conjectured from the Secretary's letter of the 11th July, 1829, in which he takes occasion to express the great satisfaction of the Treasury Department in the preparation for the heavy payment of the public debt on the 1st instant—*which has been effected by means of the prudent arrangement of your Board, at a time of severe depression on all the productive employments of the country, without causing any sensible addition to the pressure, or even visible effect upon the ordinary operations of the State banks.*"

If, then, nine millions, being almost the last dollar in the Treasury, could be thus distributed—two millions of it to foreigners—at a time of unusual pressure, how happens it that with funds equal to fifty millions, and with six months' notice, nine millions cannot now be distributed—exclusively among our own people—at a time of great abundance, without hazarding a convulsion? The answer is to be found in the different mode of conducting the operation. This may be seen by contrasting what the Secretary might have done with what he has done.

The distribution law assigned to him two duties, both simple and both easy—the division of the funds among the banks, and the division among the States. As to the first, he was to "select as may be practicable, and employ as the depositories of the money of the United States, such of the banks as may be located at, adjacent, or convenient to the points or places at which the revenues may be collected or disbursed;" "provided that at least one such bank shall be located in each State or Territory"—"and that no bank shall have on deposite more than three-fourths of its capital."

Here is no authority whatever to distribute the money from the banks of one State to the banks of another State. On the contrary, by the twelfth section, all transfers for "any other purpose whatever, except to facilitate the public disbursements, and to comply with the provisions of this act, are hereby prohibited, and declared to be illegal;" and "in cases where transfers shall be required for purposes of equalization, under the provisions of this act, in consequence of too great an accumulation of deposites in any bank, such transfers shall be made to the *nearest deposite banks* which are considered safe and secure;" and, although the supplement says that nothing shall *prevent* him from making transfers from State to State, "*when required*, to prevent *large and inconvenient accumulations* in particular places, or in order to produce a due equality and just proportion, *according to the provisions of that act*," the general policy of the law to keep the deposites together, unless under peculiar emergencies, remains unchanged.

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Under this law, his duty was as clear as possible,

He was to see that no bank should have a deposite of more than three-fourths of its capital. The revenue in the great cities, then, should be divided among the banks in those cities—there being in each of them solvent banks enough to receive it. There was no necessity for sending a dollar of it out of those cities. In New York, alone, says he, "the operation will require the transfer of something like eight millions of dollars from the old deposite banks to new ones, either in the State, *or out of it*." But why out of it at all? Why could not the revenue already received in New York, and falling due in New York, be divided among the New York banks, to support the trade of New York? Why not let it remain active there up to the last hour when it was payable to the States? But the law required that there should be at least one deposite bank in each State: be it so. Then make a deposite bank in each State, if there be not one already, and give it a deposite, which, while it satisfies the law, will not carry away into inactivity funds that might be useful in places of business. There was, then, no necessity to send a dollar from New York, or the other commercial cities, merely for the purpose of preventing any one bank from having more than three fourths of its capital. That is clear.

Nor was it more necessary for the purpose of distribution among the States. The law says:

"That the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States, on the 1st of January, 1837, shall be deposited with such of the several States as shall by law authorize their treasurer, or other competent authorities, to receive the same; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver the same to such treasurer, or other competent authorities, on receiving certificates of deposite therefor." This is the whole law. Now what does it contemplate?

The money must be *in the Treasury* on the 1st of January, 1837, because up to that time it is not known whether the States will take it. Technically and legally, the Treasury is at Washington; practically, the Treasury is wherever the deposites of the public moneys are. But the Secretary of the Treasury is an official person, whose only official residence is Washington. Accordingly, a treasurer of a State goes to the Secretary at Washington, and presents to him the certificates of deposite. The Secretary thereupon "delivers" to the treasurer his State's quota. But how does he deliver it? By an actual manual counting out of these dollars? No. By a check on the deposite bank at Washington? No. But he delivers to the State treasurer, as he does to any other person receiving money, a draft for the amount on some one or more of the depositories which compose the Treasury. Is not such a draft the usual and proper mode of making public payments? Undoubtedly. And then we come to the real question. Was it necessary to make in advance any transfer of funds whatsoever into the several States, merely because they had the option, on certain conditions, of receiving them? If there was no such necessity, then the twelfth section of the law makes these transfers illegal. Now there is clearly no such necessity. The money was to be deposited with the States, not in them. It was necessarily paid in Washington by drafts on other places. If you say that the Secretary must pay it into the State treasury, it is not enough to bring it into the State, he must take it to the seats of Government. Pennsylvania must have her shares not in Philadelphia, but in Harrisburg. New York must be paid, not in the city of New York, but in Albany. If the place be not fixed by law, the mutual convenience of the parties will designate it. Now there is no individual and no State in the Union that would not prefer payments in New York, or the north Atlantic cities, to payments any where else; and for this obvious reason, that money is worth more there than any where else. If the State of Ohio, for instance, had a draft on New York, it could sell it to its citizens, usefully to them, and profitably to the treasury. It does not want the money brought to Ohio. Every mile it comes on the road lessens its value. We may safely conclude, then, that there was no necessity for sending a dollar of public money from New York, or the commercial cities, for the purpose either of equalizing funds among the banks, or distributing them through the States.

The true theory of the case, therefore, was simply to let the excesses of revenue in the several States be transferred, in the course of trade, to the great commercial points, and then to pay the States by drafts on those points. The deposite banks at those points, knowing what they had to pay, would have been ready to pay, and up to the hour of payment would have employed the funds usefully; so that, in every stage of that process, business would be assisted, commercial activity stimulated, and all parties be gainers.

Even supposing these transfers at all necessary, the funds should have been remitted by bills to the points of accumulation—blending these operations so insensibly with the business of the country as to be unfelt except in their benefits.

But what has the Secretary done? Instead of gradual preparations to provide funds at the distant points, the whole science of the Treasury seems to have consisted in drawing warrants, in ticking up the columns of the returns, and directing drafts from the banks throughout the United States, without necessity, without reference to the wants or the business of the different sections of the Union, the season of the year, or the course of trade; and thus making the whole revenue of the country work against the whole industry of the country.

His secret is thus revealed in the letter to Mess. Griswold & Swan:

"I have, therefore, in cases where the public money had accumulated in any banks in any one State, and new banks could be seasonably obtained in other States *where only a little public money already existed*, made but one transfer to accomplish both objects, and by *a single operation* have reduced the excess in certain banks in certain States, and placed it in the States *where it would be needed next year*, and where they before had not *an equal portion of the public money*."

We thus perceive—what on less authority would be incredible—the extraordinary manner in which the public revenue has been scattered. The Secretary sees an accumulation of public revenue in any one State. He sees another place in another State "where only a little public money already existed;" whereupon he resolves, without the least authority from Congress, to bestow upon that place "an equal portion of the public money;" and as he will have, twelve months hence, to pay some money in that State, he makes "a single operation" of it; and accordingly he confesses that he has actually transferred public moneys into States which cannot receive them for a year afterwards, depriving the very community which raised the money of the use of it during that whole period.

Such a measure was of itself sufficient to disorganize the currency. But it was accompanied by another, which armed it with a tenfold power of mischief. This was the Treasury order prohibiting the receipt at the land offices of any thing but specie—an act which seems to me a most wanton abuse of power, if not a flagrant usurpation.

The whole pecuniary system of this country, that to which, next to its freedom, it owes its prosperity, is the system of credit. Our ancestors came here with no money, but with far better things—with courage and industry: and the want of capital was supplied by their mutual confidence. This is the basis of our whole commercial and internal industry. The Government received its duties on credit and sold its lands on credit. When the sales of land on credit became inconvenient, from the complication of accounts, the lands were sold for what is termed cash. But this was only another form of credit; for the banks, by lending to those who purchased lands, took the place of the Government as creditors, and the Government received their notes as equivalent to specie, because always convertible into specie. This was the usage—this may be regarded as the law of the country. By the resolution of Congress passed on the 30th of April, 1816, it was declared that "no duties, taxes, debts, or sums of money accruing or becoming payable to the United States as aforesaid, ought to be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the U. States, or Treasury notes, or notes of the Bank of the U. States, or in notes of banks which are payable and paid on demand in the said legal currency of the United States."

This resolution presents various alternatives—the legal currency, *or* Treasury notes, *or* notes of the Bank of the United States, *or* notes of specie-paying banks. A citizen had a right to choose any one of these modes of payment. He had as much right to pay for land with the note of a specie-paying bank as to pay it for duties at the custom house. If this be denied, certainly any one of them might be accepted by the Treasury; but to proscribe all but one—to refuse every thing but the most difficult thing—to do this without notice of the approaching change in the fundamental system of our dealings—is an act of gratuitous oppression.

Under the operation of this resolution, the banks had gone on, fearing nothing, as they had only to provide for the usual specie calls upon them—and saw the country full of specie, with no foreign demand to drain it from them; when, on a sudden, without any intimation of the coming shock, an order was issued by the Secretary, declaring that their notes were no longer receivable, and, of course, inviting all who held the notes, or had deposites in these banks, to convert them into specie. It in fact made at once the whole amount of their circulation and private deposites a specie demand upon them. The first consequence was, that the banks nearest the land offices ceased making loans. The next was, that they strove to fortify themselves by accumulating specie. It was just at this moment that the warrants for transfers were put into their hands. The combination of the two measures produced a double result—first, to require the banks generally to increase their specie, and, next, to give them the means of doing it, by drafts on the deposite banks. The commercial community were thus taken by surprise. The interior banks making no loans, and converting their Atlantic funds into specie, the debtors in the interior could make no remittances to the merchants in the Atlantic cities, who are thus thrown for support on the banks of cities at a moment when they are unable to afford relief, on account of the very abstraction of their specie to the West. The creditor States not only receive no money, but their money is carried away to the debtor States, who, in turn, cannot use it, either to pay old engagements or to contract new. By this unnatural process the specie of New York and the other commercial cities is piled up in the Western States—not circulated, not used, but held as a defence against the Treasury; and while the West cannot use it, the East is suffering for the want of it. The result is, that the commercial intercourse between the West and the Atlantic is almost wholly suspended, and the few operations which are made are burdened with the most extravagant expense. In November, 1836, the interest of money has risen to twenty-four per cent; merchants are struggling to preserve their credit by ruinous sacrifices; and it costs five or six times as much to transmit funds from the West and Southwest, as it did in November, 1835, or '34, or '32. Thus while the exchanges with all the world are in our favor, while Europe is alarmed, and the Bank of England itself uneasy at the quantity of specie we possess, we are suffering, because, from mere mismanagment, the whole ballast of the currency is shifted from one side of the vessel to the other.

In the absence of good reasons for these measures, and as a pretext for them, it is said that the country has overtraded, that the banks have overissued, and that the *purchasers of public lands have been very extravagant*. I am not struck by the propriety of these complaints. The phrase of overtrading is very convenient, but not very intelligible. If it means any thing, it means that our dealings with other countries have brought us in debt to those countries. In that case the exchange turns against our country, and is rectified by an exportation of specie or stocks in the first instance—and then by reducing the imports to the exports. Now the fact is, that at this moment, the exchanges are all in favor of this country—that is, you can buy a bill on a foreign country cheaper than you can send specie to that country. Accordingly much specie has come in—none goes out; this, too, at a moment when the exchange for the last crop is exhausted, and that of the new crop has not yet come into the market—and when we are on the point of sending to Europe the produce of the country, to the amount of eighty or one hundred millions of dollars. How, then, has the country overtraded? Exchange with all the world is in favor of New York. How then can New York be an overtrader? Her merchants have sold goods to the merchants of the interior, who are willing to pay, and under ordinary circumstances, able to pay; but, by the mere fault of the Government, as obvious as if an *earthquake had swallowed them up*, their debtors are disabled from making immediate payment. It is not that the Atlantic merchants have sold too many goods, but that the Government prevents their receiving payment for any. Moreover, in the commercial cities, money can be had, though at extravagant rates, for capitalists add to the ordinary charges for the use of it a high insurance against the loss of it. It is not then so much that money is not to be procured, as that, doubt and alarm increase the hazards of lending it.

Then as to the banks. It is quite probable that many of the banks have extended their issues—but whose fault is it? Who called these banks into existence? The Executive. Who tempted and goaded them to these issues? Undoubtedly the Executive. The country, five years ago, was in possession of the most beautiful machinery of currency and exchanges the world ever saw. It consisted of a number of State banks protected, and, at the same, restrained by the Bank of the U. S.

The People of the United States, through their representatives, rechartered that institution. But the Executive, discontented with its independence, rejected the act of Congress, and the favorite topic of declamation was, that the States would make banks, and that these banks could create a better system of currency and exchanges. The States accordingly made banks; and then followed idle parades about the loans of these banks, and their enlarged dealings in exchange. And what is the consequence? The Bank of the United States has not ceased to exist more than seven months, and already the whole currency and exchanges are running into inextricable confusion, and the industry of the country is burdened with extravagant charges on all the commercial intercourse of the Union. And now, when these banks have been created by the Executive, and urged into these excesses, instead of gentle and gradual remedies, a fierce crusade is raised against them, the funds are harshly and suddenly taken from them, and they are forced to extraordinary means of defence against the very power which brought them into being. They received, and were expected to receive, in payment for the Government the notes of each other, and the notes of other banks, and the facility with which they did so was a ground of special commendation by the Government; and now that Government has let loose upon them a demand for specie, to the whole amount of these notes. I go further: There is an outcry abroad, raised by *faction* and echoed by *folly*, against the banks in the United States. Until it was disturbed by the Government, the banking system of the United States was at least as good as that of any other commercial country. What was desired for its perfection was precisely what I have so long striven to accomplish—to widen the metallic basis of the currency by a greater infusion of coin into the smaller channels of circulation. This was in a gradual and judicious train of accomplishment. But this miserable foolery about an exclusively metallic currency is quite as absurd as to discard the steamboats, and go back to poling up the Mississippi. Banks may often err from want of skill, and occasionally be injurious as steam is; but it is not the less true that the banks of this country have been the great instruments of its improvement, and that, during all the convulsions of the last fifteen years, for every American bank which has failed, at least ten English banks have failed.

So with regard to the lands. For the last few years the amount of the sales of the public lands has been a constant theme of congratulation with the Executive. In the very last message, on the 7th of December, 1835, he repeats the same strain. "Among the *evidences of the increasing prosperity of the country, not the least gratifying is that afforded by the receipts from the sales of the public lands, which amount in the present year to* $11,000,000. *This circumstance attests the rapidity with which agriculture, the first and most important occupation of man, advances, and contributes to the wealth and power of our extended territory.*" In the same message he declared that "the circulating medium has been greatly improved. By the use of the State banks it is ascertained *that all the wants of the community in relation to exchange and currency are supplied as well as they have ever been before.*" Scarcely seven months elapse when those pastoral and financial visions dissolve in air. Agriculture ceases to be "the first and most important occupation of man," the State banks cease to be the models of exchange and currency; but forth issues the Secretary with a declaration that, to protect the Treasury "from frauds, speculation, and monopolies in the purchase of public lands," from "excessive bank credits," from "ruinous extension of bank issues," nothing shall be received for land but gold and silver.

Now what an exhibition is this!

The public lands are exposed to public auction, the prices reduced in order to encourage sales, and the President stands by, exulting at the amount, when suddenly he declares that he will permit no speculations, and that he will raise the price of the lands by raising the price of what alone he will receive for them. Now, supposing it true that men have bought much land: what right has the President to dictate to the citizens of this country, whether they buy too much land or too much broadcloth? They might be permitted to know and to manage their own concerns quite as well as he does, leaving the evil, if it be one, to correct itself by its own excess. If he prohibits the receipt of any thing but specie, to correct land speculations, he may make the same prohibition as to the duties on hardware or broadcloth, or wines, whenever his paternal wisdom shall see us buying too many shovels, or too many coats, or too much champagne, and thus bring the entire industry of the country under his control.

These troubles may not, however, be wholly useless, if we extract from them two great lessons. The first is, that we can have no permanent financial prosperity while the public revenue is separated from the business of the country, and committed to rash and ignorant politicians, with no guides but their own passions and interests. I have little doubt that the specie order is the revenge of the President upon Congress for passing the Distribution law. I have less doubt that this dispersion of the revenue among a multitude of banks was to advance the obscure aspirings of some Treasury Cæsar.

The other lesson is—one a thousand times repeated and a thousand times forgotten—to distrust all demagogues of all parties, who profess exclusive love for what they call the People. For the last six years the country has been nearly convulsed by efforts to break the mutual dependence of all classes of citizens—to make the laborer regard his employer as his enemy, and to array the poor against the rich. These trashy declaimers have ended by bringing the country into a condition where its whole industry is subject, far more than it ever was before, to the control of the large capitalists, and where every step tends inevitably to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

It remains to speak of the remedy of these evils. They follow obviously the causes of them. The causes are the injudicious transfers of the public moneys, and the Treasury order about specie.

The first measure of relief, therefore, should be the instant repeal of the Treasury order requiring specie for lands; the second, the adoption of a proper system to execute the Distribution law.

These measures would restore confidence in twenty-four hours, and repose in at least as many days. If the Treasury will not adopt them voluntarily, Congress should immediately command it.

In the mean time, all forbearance and calmness should be maintained. There is great reason for *anxiety*—none whatever for alarm; and with mutual confidence and courage, the country may yet be able to defend itself against the Government. In that struggle my own poor efforts shall not be wanting. I go for the Country, whoever rules it—I go for the Country, best loved when worst governed—and it will afford me far more gratification to assist in repairing its wrongs, than to triumph over those who inflict them.

With great respect and regard, yours,

N. BIDDLE.

Hon. J. Q. Adams, Washington, D. C.

An Active Thief.——Thomas J. Ames was arrested in New York last week on a charge of theft. He is a man of small stature, but as his history shows, of very active habits. He was committed, upon his own confession, upon a series of thefts constituting an amount of business probably never exceeded by any member of the prigging profession. He is thirty-one years old, and only came to New York last summer, since which time he has visited, put up at, and pilfered from, no less than nineteen hotels and boarding houses, including the City, National, American, Astor House, Holt's and indeed all the tip top houses—and done business, moreover, at the chief hotels in Auburn, Buffalo, Utica, Albany, Troy, Hartford, (Conn.) Worcester, (Mass.) Boston, Lowell, Providence, and Bristol. His levyings upon travellers and hotel-keepers embrace more than a dozen silver spoons, seven silver forks, one pair of sugar-tongs, two butter knives, one fruit knife, four gold watches, three silver watches, one diamond ring, one diamond shirt pin, one silver snuff box, one pair gold spectacles, twenty-six coats, four cloaks, seven umbrellas, five caps and hats, and an indefinite number of pantaloons, vests, shirts, handkerchiefs, and other such trifles—for all seems to have been fish that came to his net. His diligence will, it is to be hoped, meet a full reward in due season.

CONGRESS.

TEXAS.

The following message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of Andrew Jackson, Jr., his private Secretary:

To the House of Representatives U. S.

During the last session information was given to Congress, by the Executive, that measures had been taken to ascertain "the political, military, and civil condition of Texas." I now submit, for your consideration, extracts from the report of the agent who had been appointed to collect it, relative to the condition of that country.

No steps have been taken by the Executive towards the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas; and the whole subject would have been left without further remark, on the information now given to Congress, were it not that the two Houses, at their last session, acting separately, passed resolutions "that the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the U. States, whenever satisfactory information should be received that it had in successful operation a civil government, capable of performing the duties, and fulfilling the obligations of an independent Power." This mark of interest in the question of the independence of Texas, and indication of the views of Congress, make it proper that I should, somewhat in detail, present the considerations that have governed the Executive in continuing to occupy the ground previously taken in the contest between Mexico and Texas.

The acknowledgment of a new State as independent, and entitled to a place in the family of nations, is at all times an act of great delicacy and responsibility; but more especially so when such State has forcibly separated itself from another, of which it had formed an integral part, and which still claims dominion over it. A premature recognition, under these circumstances, if not looked upon as justifiable cause of war, is always liable to be regarded as a proof of an unfriendly spirit to one of the contending parties. All questions relative to the government of foreign nations, whether of the old or the new world, have been treated by the United States as questions of fact only, and our predecessors have cautiously abstained from deciding upon them until the clearest evidence was in their possession, to enable them, not only to decide correctly, but to shield their decisions from every unworthy imputation. In all the contests that have arisen out of the Revolutions of France, out of the disputes relating to the crowns of Portugal and Spain, out of the revolutionary movements in those kingdoms, out of the separation of the American possessions of both from the European Governments, and out of the numerous and constantly occurring struggles for dominion in Spanish America, so wisely consistent with our just principles has been the action of our Government, that we have, under the most critical circumstances, avoided all censure, and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been, by force of evidence, compelled to decide.

It has thus been made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the U. States is, to avoid all interference in disputes which merely relate to the internal government of other nations, and eventually to recognise the authority of the prevailing party without reference to our particular interests and views, or to the merits of the original controversy. Public opinion here is so firmly established and well understood in favor of this policy, that no serious disagreement has ever arisen among ourselves in relation to it, although brought under review in a variety of forms, and at periods when the minds of the people were greatly excited by the agitation of topics purely domestic in their character. Nor has any deliberate inquiry ever been instituted in Congress, or in any of our legislative bodies, as to whom belonged the power of originally recognising a new State—a power, the exercise of which is equivalent, under some circumstances, to a declaration of war—a power nowhere expressly delegated, and only granted in the Constitution, as it is necessarily involved in some of the great powers given to Congress; in that given to the President and Senate to form treaties with foreign powers; and to appoint ambassadors and other public ministers; and in that conferred upon the President to receive ministers from foreign nations.

In the preamble to the resolution of the House of Representatives, it is distinctly intimated that the expediency of recognising the Independence of Texas should be left to the decision of Congress. In this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur; and do not, therefore, consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the Executive, either apart from or in conjunction with the Senate, over the subject. It is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as none has heretofore occurred, between the Executive and Legislature, in the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and most safe, that it should be exercised when probably leading to war, with a previous understanding with that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished. Its submission to Congress, which represents in one of its branches the States of the Union, and in the other the People of the United States, where there may be reasonable ground to apprehend so grave a consequence, would certainly afford the fullest satisfaction to our own country, and a perfect guaranty to all other nations, of the justice and prudence of the measures which might be adopted.

In making these suggestions, it was not my purpose to relieve myself from the responsibility of expressing my own opinions of the course the interests of our country prescribe, and its honor permits us to follow.

It is scarcely to be imagined that a question of this character could be presented, in relation to which it would be more difficult for the United States to avoid exciting the suspicion and jealousy of other Powers, and maintain their established character for fair and impartial dealing. But on this, as on every trying occasion, safety is to be found in a rigid adherence to principle.

In the contest between Spain and her revolted colonies we stood aloof, and waited not only until the ability of the new States to protect themselves was fully established, but until the danger of their being again subjugated had entirely passed away. Then, and not till then, were they recognised.—Such was our course in regard to Mexico herself. The same policy was observed in all the disputes growing out of the separation into distinct governments of those Spanish-American States who began or carried on the contest with the parent country, united under one form of government. We acknowledged the separate independence of New Grenada, of Venezuela, and of Ecuador, only after their independent existence was no longer a subject of dispute, or was actually acquiesced in by those with whom they had been previously united. It is true that, with regard to Texas, the civil authority of Mexico has been expelled, its invading army defeated, and the Chief of the Republic himself captured, and all present power to control the newly organized Government of Texas annihilated within its confines. But, on the other hand, there is, in appearance at least, an immense disparity of physical force on the side of Mexico. The Mexican Republic, under another Executive, is rallying its forces under a new leader, and menacing a fresh invasion to recover its lost dominion.

Upon the issue of this threatened invasion the independence of Texas may be considered as suspended; and were there nothing peculiar in the relative situation of the United States and Texas, our acknowledgment of its independence at such a crisis could scarcely be regarded as consistent with that prudent reserve with which we have heretofore held ourselves bound to treat all similar questions. But there are circumstances in the relations of the two countries which require us to act, on this occasion, with even more than our wonted caution. Texas was once claimed as a part of our property, and there are those among our citizens who, always reluctant to abandon that claim, cannot but regard with solicitude the prospect of the reunion of the territory to this country. A large proportion of its civilized inhabitants are emigrants from the United States; speak the same language with ourselves; cherish the same principles, political and religious; and are bound to many of our citizens by ties of friendship and kindred blood: and, more than all, it is known that the People of that country have instituted the same form of government with our own; and have, since the close of your last session, openly resolved, on the acknowledgment by us of their independence, to seek admission into the Union as one of the Federal States. This last circumstance is a matter of peculiar delicacy, and forces upon us considerations of the gravest character. The title of Texas to the territory she claims is identified with her independence; she asks us to acknowledge that title to the territory, with an avowed design to treat immediately of its transfer to the United States. It becomes us to beware of a too early movement, as it might subject us, however unjustly, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbors to a territory, with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves. Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof, and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign Powers, shall recognise the independence of the new Government, at least until the lapse of time, or the course of events, shall have proved, beyond cavil or dispute, the ability of the People of that country to maintain their separate sovereignty, and to uphold the Government constituted by them. Neither of the contending parties can justly complain of this course. By pursuing it, we are but carrying out the long-established policy of our Government—a policy, which has secured to us respect and influence abroad, and inspired confidence at home.

Having thus discharged my duty, by presenting with simplicity and directness the views which, after much reflection, I have been led to take of this important subject, I have only to add the expression of my confidence that, if Congress shall differ with me upon it, their judgment will be the result of dispassionate, prudent, and wise deliberation; with the assurance that, during the short time I shall continue connected with the Government, I shall promptly and cordially unite with you in such measures as may be deemed best fitted to increase the prosperity and perpetuate the peace of our favoured country.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Dec. 21, 1836.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

FROM RALEIGH.

A friend writes that there is great doubt whether any thing more will be done this session of the Assembly than has been done by former Legislatures—that a favorite plan with many in that body is to lend out the public treasure at interest! In vain, then, have we struggled for thirty years to get equalization of Representation—in vain have we set our hopes on the first session of the Assembly under the amended Constitution—in vain have the people of the West begun to pluck up some heart. Lend out the public money? A pretty business truly, for Legislators to perpetrate. With so much to do in public improvement—so far behind hand in starting in the race: so long anxious to begin, but kept back for the want of means: at last, when the means are thrust upon us, instead of going to work it is proposed to lend out the money! The people ought to rise in their might and hurl such worthless agents as abet such a scheme into obscurity. They are a disgrace to the age they live in.

FROM THE NATCHEZ CHRISTIAN HERALD, DEC. 3.

Bloody Affray.—On Monday morning there was a disgracefully revolting spectacle of butchery exhibited at the corner of Main and Pearl streets, in this city, the actors in which were three young men from the North. A quarrel had originated the evening before from a dispute on a trifling question. The adverse parties armed on Monday morning, and made our usually peaceful streets a scene of gore. Public sentiment was outraged and insulted by such a reckless disregard of character and the danger to peaceable citizens from the use of pistols, sword canes, and Bowie knives, in a crowded and bustling street, and the feeling of abhorrence excited by the exhibition of ungovernable and vindictive passion, has resulted in a public meeting, the details of which we give below. The character of Mississippi for frequent scenes of violence and bloodshed has not been earned by her native citizens. A gentleman of the highest intelligence and respectability, who has been acquainted with the city of Natchez for the last thirty-five years, twenty of which he has been a resident, cannot remember but three duels in which the parties were native Mississippians.

It is well for the young men concerned in the affray, that there will probably be no loss of life, although one was borne apparently lifeless from the pavement, where he had rolled in his blood, and another was carried away so cut up with a Bowie knife, that Main street was sarcastically recommended by a lady as a good place for making *hash* or *mince-meat!*

Resign! Resign!—Why don't the Globe tell Mr. Hendricks, and Mr. Tipton, to go home and resign. Why don't the Globe give Senator Wall a furious thrashing, such as in aforetimes it gave to Senator Southard from the same State? Why don't it cut up Mr. Morris, of Ohio, from head to foot? Why don't it pour a broadside into Senators Cuthbert and King, now Georgia has gone for White? Why don't it lash Grundy well? The Globe in aforetimes, once dealt terrible blows upon the "recreant Senators." But now, "the boot is on the other leg."

N. Y. Express.

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Legislature of N. Carolina

SENATE.

Monday, Dec 19.

Mr. McCormick presented the memorial of the Magistrate of police and Commissioners of Fayetteville, praying that they may be authorised to assess *annually* the lots in said town.—Referred to the Committee on private bills.

Mr. Bryan, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill regulating the duties of overseers of public roads. Passed its first reading.

Mr. Polk, from the Finance Committee, made a report, stating that said committee find from a thorough examination of the books and papers in the Treasury Department, that all the requisitions of the act of 1827, have been complied with; that further reported that they had counted and burned Treasury notes to the amount of one thousand three hundred and sixty-eight dollars and sixty cents, which they recommend be allowed in the settlement of his accounts. The report was concurred in and ordered to be transmitted to the Commons.

Mr. Polk, from the Finance Committee, to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Revenue and Revenue laws of the State, recommended that it be referred to a joint select committee of two on the part of each House, with instructions to report a bill. The report was ordered to lie on the table.

A message informing that the name of J. R. Daniel has been added to the nomination for Judge, to supply Judge Norwood's vacancy. The two Houses then proceeded, according to previous agreement, to elect a Judge; which resulted in the election of Frederick Nash. The vote in this House was as follows:

Those who voted for Mr. Nash, are Messrs. Waddell, (Speaker) Allbright, Baker, Barnhardt, Bryan (of Carteret and Jones,) Burney, Cardwell, Davidson, Dobson, Dockery, Edwards, Gudger, Hall, Hargrave, Hawkins, Jones, Joyner, Melchor, Moody, Mosely, Moye, Moore, Myers, Morehead, McCormick, Polk, Reding, Rumbley, Sanders, Spruill, Taylor and Williams.

Those who voted for Mr. Daniel, are Messrs. Bryan of Craven, Bunting, Cowper (of Gates) Chowan,) Cooper of Martin, Exum, Fox, Hall, Kerr, Lindsay, Marsteller, Montgomery, and Whitaker. Messrs. Mebane and Smith voted for Mr. Baily, and Mr. Arrington for Edward Hall.

Wednesday, Dec.

Mr. Polk, from the Finance Committee, to which was referred the bill to make compensation to the Treasurer, reported it and recommended that the blank be filled with $2000. The question occurring therewith was decided in the negative. Yeas 12, Nays 36.

Mr. Edwards moved to fill the blank with $1,000. This was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 36, Nays 23.

The bill then passed its third reading. Yeas 36, Nays 20.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the Political Resolutions, heretofore introduced by Mr. Edwards; when that gentleman took the floor and vocated their passage at length. When he had concluded, the Senate adjourned until 3 o'clock.

Received from the House a message concurring in the Senate's amendment to the General Railroad and Manufacturing Company. Also agreeing to the Senate's amendment to the Norfolk and Roanoke Rail Road bill. Ordered to be enrolled.

The Speaker presented a Communication from Louis McLane, Esq., on behalf of the National and Banking Company, proposing to receive our portion of the surplus revenue. It was laid on the other House, with a proposition to refer it to the Surplus Committee.

Thursday, Dec.

Mr. Dockery presented a Preamble and Resolution on the *propriety* of establishing free schools, and *directing the committee* on the Surplus Revenue *to inquire into* the expediency of adding thousand dollars to the Literary Fund; and also of distributing the interest of said fund among the several counties of this State, according to their federal population, for the purpose of educating its indigent youth. Referred to the Committee on the Surplus Revenue.

The engrossed bill incorporating the Rockfish Manufacturing Company, was amended, and passed its third reading, and ordered to be enrolled.

Received a message, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of five on the *part of each* House, to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary. Agreed to, and Messrs. Joyner, Dobson, Taylor, Jones and Fox, appointed the Senate's committee.

Friday, Dec. 23.

A message was received from the Commons, proposing to raise a joint Committee, to consider the Revenue laws, and that said committee be instructed to report a bill amending them. Agreed to; and Messrs. Polk and Moseley of the Senate, and Hill and Guthrie, of the Commons, were appointed the Committee.

Received a message, stating that the Commons do not agree to elect Councillors of State on Monday, but proposing Wednesday next. Agreed to. And informed the Senate that Alfred Webb, William A. Blount and Joseph T. Rhodes are withdrawn from nomination.

Mr. Albright presented a bill to incorporate the Cane Creek Farmers' & Manufacturing Company of Orange and Chatham.

Saturday, Dec. 24.

Mr. Carson presented a memorial from the Delegates to the Internal Improvement Convention at Knoxville from this State, praying that the State will aid in the construction of a Rail Road from Charleston to Cincinnati, and that Banking privileges be granted to said Company. Read and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Reid presented a certificate from the Postmaster General, certifying under the Lesser Seal of the Post Office Department (the Greater having been burned) that Mr. Reid had tendered his resignation as Postmaster, and that the said resignation had been accepted before the day of his election to the Senate. Mr. R. moved the reference of said certificate to the Committee on Privileges and Elections—but subsequently withdrew it;—when, on motion of Mr. J. W. Bryan, the said Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the case of David Reid.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Dec. 19.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Jas. J. Tredwell, of N. York, proposing on behalf of certain Banks of that city to take that portion of the surplus revenue which will be allotted to this State, upon certain terms specified. The communication was referred to the committee raised on the appropriation of the surplus revenue.

Mr. Hoskins presented the following resolution, which was read and adopted.

Inasmuch as there is no reasonable probability that the wants of the Public Treasury will ever become sufficient to justify a demand on the States, *for* a repayment of their several portions of the surplus revenue therefrom, therefore

Resolved, That the Joint Select committee, on that subject, be directed to inquire into the propriety of devising some plan by which the portion of this State shall be set apart as a permanent fund for the support of common schools; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. D. Jordan introduced a bill to incorporate

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1836.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Tuesday Night, Dec 27.

A resolution to adjourn *sine die* on the 16th of January, has been this day adopted. I am certain this cannot be done, with a due regard to the public interest; but some gentlemen are so fond of making a parade of their love of economy, with a view to effect at home, that I believe it never enters into their heads to think whether it is not possible that, by their impatience, they are jeoparding the public good. As yet, though the Legislature has been exceedingly industrious, very little has been done except re enacting the bills reported by the Commissioners appointed to digest the Statutes. Out of the 115 bills sent in (the whole number) about 80 have been perfected, some of them of enormous dimensions. The great business of the Session however, the disposition of the Surplus—that which affects every man in the community—is not yet before either branch. The grand Committee of 26 hold nightly sessions, but there are such a multiplicity of references to them, comprehending so many projects, that it is difficult to unite a majority on any one proposition. The Committee have agreed, I understand, to recommend an increase of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear, by making the State a Stockholder to the amount of such increase; and this, I understand, is the only specific recommendation agreed on, so far. And, I fear, that the action of the Committee will be further retarded by the absence of one of its most efficient members, (Mr. Fisher) who has been called home by the illness of his family.

After numerous postponements, the Election will take place, on to-morrow, for a Treasurer and Councillors of State. With regard to the former appointment, I learn to-night, that Gen. Patterson has again consented to be run. If this be so, I presume he will easily be elected. It was supposed for a week past, until to-day, that Charles Manly, Esq. would be in nomination, but for satisfactory reasons, with the certainty of being elected, he has declined.

The Land Resolutions were again introduced yesterday, by Mr. Rayner. I do not believe that they will excite much debate. The time for talking has gone by, and that for action has arrived.

Another letter, written at 11 o'clock the same night as the above, says that the Surplus Committee had just agreed, 10 to 8, that *it is expedient* to apply at least *one-half* of the Surplus to Internal Improvement.

This is a glorious determination, and if the friends of the old North State in the Legislature can but succeed in carrying it through both Houses, we may look forward with hope and confidence. We implore them to go on, to remit no efforts to bring about such a result. Before the Legislature will meet again, two years hence, the State will otherwise be drained of millions of its wealth, and tens of thousands of its best inhabitants.

We are favored by the Hon. Robert Strange, of the U. S. Senate, with a copy of the documents accompanying the President's Message, making a volume of 554 large octavo pages, and embracing all the reports from the several Executive departments.

Wilmington.—We were much gratified, on a visit to our sister town during the past week, to find so many indications of an active and prosperous business, and of an enterprizing spirit that will leave no means untried to improve her condition. The Rail Road is exciting a deep interest, and the whole community appears to be united, heart and hand, in promoting its success. About 40 miles are already under contract, and the graduation of the first ten miles is nearly completed. It is expected that this portion of the road will be finished in time to be used for the Summer travel, the iron having been contracted for, and two locomotives purchased. A line of Steam Boats will then be put in operation from Charleston to Wilmington, and a line of Stages to Halifax.—This work will go on, with or without State aid.

But besides this, individual enterprize is actively employed in other works. Mr. Lazarus has rebuilt, and will soon have in operation, his valuable Steam Planing Machine, which was unfortunately destroyed by fire a year or two ago—an establishment of great cost, of considerable importance to the community, and promising large profit to the enterprising proprietor. A new Steam Saw Mill, on Point Peter, owned by Mess. Dickinson, Morris and Kidder, was put in operation, for the first time on Saturday last. A number of other Steam Saw Mills, Rice Mills, and Turpentine Distillery, are in active operation. The new Steam Boat Cotton Plant, built by and belonging to Mr. D. O'Hanlon, is nearly ready to take her place upon the river; and a greater number of vessels, generally brigs and large schooners, are in port than we have ever seen at any previous visit. Of these, one was loading for Havre, and another for Liberia.

Wilmington Market.—The Turpentine, Timber, and Lumber makers, of the surrounding country, are reaping a rich harvest at the present moment. A friend in Wilmington has furnished us with the following statement of prices of the leading articles:

Turpentine, $3 12½; Tar, $1 70; Quartered Boards, $15; Wide do. $13; Scantling $11; Timber, $9 to 10; Staves, rough, $25; Dressed, do. $31.

Mississippi.—Majority for Van Buren about 300 votes.

Fire in Augusta.—A fire occurred in Augusta, Geo., on the 19th, which destroyed the two squares in front of the Planter's Hotel, containing about 50 houses. Property mostly insured. Loss from $75,000 to $150,000.

The Cincinnati Pork Market had settled down, Dec. 13th, at $6 25 to $6 50, and the market well supplied.

Mr. Van Buren was 54 years of age on the 5th inst.

Mr. Clay has been re-elected Senator, for 6 years from the 4th of March next. The vote was, for Mr. Clay 76, for James Guthrie 54.

A new Post Office has been established in Montgomery County, N. C., called Harrisville, Nelson Harris, Esq. Postmaster. The office at McNeill's Store, Moore County, has been discontinued. Thos. Dockery, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Dockery's Store, Richmond County; and Caswell C. Blockwell, at Lanesboro', Anson County.

Foreign.—Liverpool accounts have been received to the 11th November, for which we are indebted to the news slips of the N. York Express, received by Express mail.

An attempt had been made at Strasburg, to produce another revolution in France.—The principal actor was Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. It was instantly put down. Another similar attempt at Vendome had met with a like result.

The Cotton Market.—A letter from a Commercial house in Liverpool, to another in this town, dated 7th Nov., says that the Cotton Market has declined ¼d. per lb. and was dull, especially the lower qualities; that the state of the money market accounts in a great measure for this, and causes much depression in trade at Manchester. There had also been a partial turn-out for higher wages among the spinners. The sales of the week ending Nov. 4th, were only 12,215 bales, of which 3859 were Uplands at 8¼ to 11⅜. The receipts from the 1st Jan. to 5th Nov. amounted to 908,000 bales, against 861,000 to same period last year.—The stock in Liverpool was 240,000, against 230,000 at same period last year.

Wheat had advanced materially, which had suspended shipments to the U. S.

Owing to the small supply of Turpentine, 500 bbls. had sold at 17s. 6d. to 17s. 8d. per cwt.

Foreign Wheat.—750,000 bushels of Foreign Wheat have been imported into New York alone, during the late Fall.

The number of Canal Boats that arrived and departed from Albany, during the season of Canal navigation in 1836, was 10,226. Among the immense receipts down the Canal, we notice of Flour 729,309 barrels; Wheat 201,331 bushels; Lumber 111 millions of feet; butter and lard 4,476,802 lbs. &c.

The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned on the 21st inst., having passed 40 Acts, among which we notice one to amend the Charter of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company, and another to confer Banking privileges on it. C. G. Memminger, a distinguished member of the Legislature, was appointed to proceed immediately to Raleigh, to lay these acts before our Legislature, and to ask its concurrence therein. One million of Dollars was subscribed to this great work, out of the Surplus Fund.

A Bank was chartered for Georgetown, and an increase of capital granted to the State Bank.

Sixty thousand dollars were appropriated to the College, for building another Tenement, a Library Hall, purchasing books, &c. $40,000 for extending the Columbia Canal, $20,000 for repairing the State road, $7000 for improving the navigation of the Wateree River, $3000 for Lynche's Creek, &c. &c.

The Governor of South Carolina has been called on by the War Department for 300 militia, to proceed to Florida, the command of whom has been conferred on Maj. Hallee, a member of the Legislature.

Terrible Disaster.—The Steam Packet Dolphin, which has been for some time in the service of the government in Florida, burst her boiler on the 19th inst. by which fifteen lives were lost, including Col. Brooks and Lieut. Alex'r Mackey, of the army; Miss Brown, daughter of Col. Brown of the army; and twelve persons belonging to the boat. As usual, the accident happened just as the boat was about to start after a short stoppage. Sixteen persons were saved.—Dr. Martin, of the army, after the explosion, gave up his place in the scow to a lady, and clung to a log until relieved by another steam boat.

The Dolphin was under contract of sale for $30,000, and was hired by government at $4000 per month. $3000 was insured on her.

Gen. Harrison already in the field!—A large number of the people of Somerset county, Pennsylvania, have again nominated Gen. Harrison for the Presidency.

Great Stage Robbery.—The Stage from Richmond to Lynchburg, Va. was robbed in the suburbs of Manchester, of a trunk containing $126,000; of which $70,000 belonged to the Bank of Virginia. All the trunks on the Stage were cut off, but all found except the one which contained this money.—A reward of $3000 has been offered.

The trial of Gen. Scott, or rather the Inquiry into his conduct in Florida, &c. is progressing to a close. It is said that it will result in his acquittal, and the disclosure of sundry discreditable intrigues on the part of high personages, to ruin him, and prevent the success of his operations. It may be so; but public opinion of Gen. Scott is not likely to be favorably affected by such speeches as he is represented as making before the Court. Take the following ridiculous specimen:—"But Mr. President, suspend the operation of your military laws for awhile, and I shall ask from no tribunal satisfaction of my wrongs; not from the government, sir, or from this court, or from any power under Heaven, will I demand retribution, if I may be permitted to resort to those powers, with which the Lord of the Universe has endowed me. In this good right arm, (he concluded,) will I find redress for all my wrongs."

By the Express Mail.—A slip from the office of the Commercial Bulletin, New Orleans, of Dec. 21, furnishes the following article.

GOOD NEWS FOR TEXAS.

SAN LOUIS, (Mexico,) Nov. 28.

About ten days ago, Gen. Bravo left for Texas, with three thousand men, part via Matamoras, and part via Saltillo. This, with about twelve hundred men in Matamoras, is the whole force; and you are to understand, that Bravo's men are all the sweepings of the jails and raw recruits, who came down tied in pairs, to prevent their escape, and yet, in spite of all the care taken of them, upwards of seven hundred deserted between Mexico and San Louis. I have seen a letter from General C. who says that the poor wretches (Bravo included) are going to be sacrificed to the stupid obstinacy of the clerical party, who insisted on the expedition, and who completely govern poor Carro.

The latest accounts from the city of Mexico represent things in a very low state. The inhabitants seem to be, as it were, riveted to the earth by the heat of the sun, so little animation exists among them.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate Mr. Clay has introduced his Land Bill, to appropriate the proceeds of the Public Lands for five years from the 1st January next, to division among the several States.

On the subject of Mr. Ewing's resolution to repeal the Treasury Circular requiring specie payments for Lands, Mr. Benton has made a four hours' speech, consisting of a furious attack, as usual, upon Banks, paper money, &c. Mr. Crittenden, of Ken., replied, and then Mr. Webster spoke, in favor of the resolution, and against the course of the Administration; to whom Mr. Niles replied.

The President has, by message, recommended an immediate appropriation for a fire-proof building for the Gen. Post Office.

The President's Message relating to the proposed recognition of the Independence of Texas, will be found in another part of this paper. It is generally highly approved of.

Mr. Calhoun has introduced a bill to re-enact the Deposite Bill for the purpose of disposing of the Surplus that may be in the Treasury on the 1st of January 1838.

In the House, Mr. Wm. B. Shepperd presented a memorial from citizens of the first Congressional District in N. Carolina, praying that the provisions of the Deposite Bill may be continued for several succeeding years. Mr. Shepperd made a speech of some length in support of the object of the memorial, which was, on his motion, referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Wise's resolution is still before the House, Mr. Peyton has advocated, and Mr. Lane opposed it.

Nothing else of much interest has occurred in the House.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Monday Evening the 26th inst., by the Rev. Tracy R. Welsh, Mr. DAVID GEE, of this County, to Mrs. MARY E JONES, daughter of J. Butler Ferguson, Esq.

In this town, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Tuesday Evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Pearce, Mr. HENRY PORTER, of Raleigh, to Miss ELIZABETH ANN JONES.

In Elizabethtown, Bladen County, on the 22d. inst, by the Rev. William Moore, Doctor HEMAN H. ROBINSON, to Miss HELEN JANE PURDIE, only daughter of the late James S. Purdie, Esq. of the former place.

In Robeson County, on the 23d inst., by the Rev. Angus McCallum, Mr. DUNCAN McNAIR, to Miss MARGARET McCALLUM, both of the same County.

In Stokes County, on 20th inst., by the Rev. Stephen Frontis, Mr. HENRY A. LEMLY, of Salisbury, to Miss AMANDA S. daughter of Jacob Conrad, Esq.

In Cheraw, S. C. by the Rev. L. Rush, Mr. EDWARD D. JARROT, formerly of Fayetteville, N. C., to Miss MARY LOVE, daughter of Mr. Erasmus Love, of Rockingham, Richmond County.

At Stewartsville, Richmond Co. N. C., on the evening of the 15th inst., by the Rev. A. McQueen, Mr. ANGUS MALLOY to Miss MARGARET I ADAMS.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday morning, Mr. SAMUEL PEARCE, a native of Providence, R. I. at a very advanced age.

At her residence, in Moore County, on the 5th inst., Mrs. EFFEE McIVER, in the 74th year of her age. She was more than 40 years a consistant member of the Presbyterian Church. She died peacefully resigned to the will of God, supported by his wise providence.—*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, Dec. 26, Steamer Clarendon, Capt. Rothwell, with Tow Boats, Eliza, Transport, Commerce and Packet, Laden with Bulk Salt, Oranges, Rice, Dry Goods, and Groceries, for T. Sandford & Co. Stark & Pearce, Willkings & Belden, J Kyle, Chas. A. McMillan, Geo. McNeill, and sundry others of this place, and the interior.

Also, same day, Steamer Henrietta, with full freight, and about sixty passengers.

Also, Steamer Wilmington, with freight.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET, December 29.

Brandy, peach,	65 a 70	Molasses,	43 a 47
Ditto, apple,	55 a 57	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	16 a 17	Sugar, brown,	8a 12
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Loaf,	18a 20
Cotton, (new)	12½ a 15	Salt,	50 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	30 a 32	Sack,	3 00
Corn,	80 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 4½
Candles, F. F.	16 a 17	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	1 50 1 60	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$8½ a 9½	Wheat,	150
Feathers,	45 a 50	Whiskey,	50 a 53
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

PUBLIC SALES,

By T. Sandford and Co., Fayetteville.

Dec. 16—5 hhds. St. Croix Sugar, 10½. Loaf Sugar 16½. 5 hhds. Molasses, tart, 46½ a 41.

Dec. 22—10 bags Spice, damaged, 6½ to 4c. 10 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar, good and fair, 9½ a 8¾. Coffee, St. Domingo, white, 11½. Rio, 12½ a 12⅝. Iron, Swedes, 5½ a 5; English 4½.

Dec. 27—Fruit—10,000 Oranges 2 a 1¾c. 177 boxes bunch Raisins, fresh, $3 a $2 50.

All the above sales at 90 days.

New Books.

A LARGE Supply of the late publications, Annuals, School Books, &c just received by

Dec 29 E. J. HALE

Molasses.

20 HHDS prime retailing Molasses.

For sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Dec. 28. 21-tf.

SACK SALT.

1135 SACKS of Liverpool Salt now landing from the Steamboat Wilmington, for sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Dec. 28. 21-tf.

FRESH LIME.

150 CASKS Fresh Stone Lime.

5 Casks Clover Seed.

50 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received, and for sale by

CURTIS & MYROVER.

Dec. 26, 1836. 21 4w.

CALENDAR FOR 1837.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEBRUARY.....				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
MARCH.....				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRIL.....							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
MAY.....		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
JUNE.....					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
JULY.....							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
AUGUST.....			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
SEPTEMBER....						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCTOBER.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOVEMBER.....				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
DECEMBER.....						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

Pittsboro' Male Academy.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by the Trustees to the charge of this Institution, announces to the public, that it will be opened on Monday, the 16th of January, 1837. The village of Pittsborough is distinguished for healthiness and good society; and the Subscriber will endeavour to add to these, his best exertions to make the School worthy of patronage. The usual branches of an Academic Course will be taught, and youths prepared for entering the University of the State, or any other College.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Fifteen Dollars per session, in advance, and an additional charge for the Winter Session, of Fifty Cents for fuel. (Board can be had in the village.)

WM. W. HOOPER.

December 23, 1836. 21-4t.

☞ The Raleigh Register, Wilmington Advertiser and Salisbury Watchman, are requested to give the above four insertions.

FISH.

50 BARRELS of MACKEREL.

Just received, and for sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Dec. 28 21-tf.

LOTS for sale.

IN that beautiful, elevated, and healthy Grove, Tabernacle, situate on the Stage Road, 10 miles South of Marion Court House, will be offered for sale, on Friday, 20th January next, a number of acre and half acre Lots of LAND. At or near this eligible situation for a village, are natural advantages, adapted to pleasure and profit.—Strangers to the locality of the place, and the facilities it offers to industry, enterprise, and a Seminary of Literature, are invited to make inquiry, and a personal examination. A plan and map of the place may be seen by calling on Wm. B. Rowell and John McMillon, the owners of the Land, or Wm. H. Grice, at Marion Court House.

December 20, 1836.

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th inst., a Negro man by the name of JESSE, about thirty years of age, rather slim built, well made, very black complexion, small keen eyes, small neat feet, thin lips, has a scar, I believe, on his face above one of his eyes, and the mark of an Issue behind his neck. He carried with him several suits of cloths, a blue broadcloth Coat, several round Jackets, pantaloons, &c., a Hat and Cap. He is about five feet seven inches in height, very plausible, and has rather a sly, down look, he has several scars on his head occasioned by fighting, and, I think, has lost one tooth. The above reward of thirty dollars will be paid by delivering him to me at Cheraw, S. Carolina, or lodging him in any jail so that I can get him, with all reasonable expenses.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Cheraw, S. C., Dec. 19 21 4w.

State Bank of North Carolina.

PURSUANT to a Resolution of the Stockholders of this Bank, at their last annual General Meeting, all persons having claims on said Bank for Dividends of Capital or Profits Deposites, or Notes issued by the Principal Bank or its Branches, are earnestly desired to present them for payment to the Treasurer of the Bank, on or before the first Monday in November next. Otherwise, they will be barred, as the Stockholders will then make a *final* dividend of the effects of the Bank.

S. F. PATTERSON, President.

Raleigh, Dec. 23, 1836 21-3m.

☞ To be inserted in *all* the newspapers printed within the State of North Carolina *for three* months—the bills to be sent to the Treasurer of the Bank who will pay the same.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Repeater and Vindicator, the following, which are offered cheap:—

52 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
104 cases fashionable Hats,
461 fashionable Bonnets,
68 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
24 pieces Merino Cloths,
546 pieces fancy Prints,
123 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c. &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,

Also, many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JOHN McARN.

July 6th, 1836. 96 *tf.*

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

GALES'S ALMANAC,

For 1837,

Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per Steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having opened a Retail Store on Green street, next door to Messrs. John Huske & Son, take this method of informing their friends that they are now receiving and daily expecting, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery Ware, Hats, Shoes, &c. &c.

Among the articles are the following:—

15 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
50 bags Coffee,
1000 bushels Liverpool and Alum Salt,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Rope,
10 hhds. Molasses, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

50 Bbls. No. 3 MACKEREL.

All of which will be sold low for cash.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
Green Street.

Fayetteville, August 31. 4tf.

20 BOXES (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, has had the advantage of a voyage to the East Indies,
12 baskets fine Champagne,
A few dozen old Port Wine,
A few casks Red Clover Seed,
A few casks Ground Plaister,
2000 bushels Turk's Island Salt,
600 sacks Liverpool Salt,
150 bags Coffee, various qualities,
90 pieces heavy German Cotton Bagging,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure, part common,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery.

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

November 3, 1836. 13tf

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

PRIVATE SALE,

By Thomas Sandford & Co., (Hay Street.)

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE,

400 BAGS Rio Coffee.
50 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
30 bbls. do. do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron.
50 Kegs Dupont's Powder.
3000 bushels Alum Salt.
15 bbls. Loaf Sugar.
100 pieces Cotton Bagging.
40 Qr. Casks Wine.
50 Boxes marble Soap.

All the above Goods will be sold low at wholesale only.

August 31. 4tf.

Tailoring.

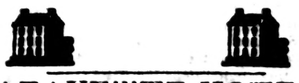
THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

Blank Warrants

For sale at this office.



LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

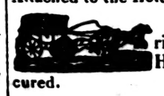
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

SELLING OFF AT REDUCED PRICES.

THE Subscriber, wishing to change his business during the Fall and Winter Season, in this place, would call the attention of Country Merchants and the community generally, to his assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Hats, Shoes and Saddlery,

Which he is now offering at REDUCED PRICES. The assortment is general and will be found to contain many very desirable Goods, calculated for this market as well as the Country generally. The Stock was laid in late in the Spring, on about as good terms in New York as any brought to this market to the size of it. In consequence of some advance in the New York market, it offers an inducement to Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase a Fall Supply.

JAMES MAHONEY.

South West Corner of Market Square.

August 18, 1836. 2tf

SALT.

3,000 BUSHELS Turk Island SALT, For sale by

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

October 26, 1836. 12tf

Mountain Butter

JUST RECEIVED.

3000 lbs. first rate MOUNAIN BUTTER, made by Messrs. Wm. & Lewis Hale, of Grayson county, Virginia.

C. J. ORRELL.

October 26, 1836.

Dr. PRATT & Co's Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836.

Wagons for Sale.

JUST received by Steamer Wilmington, six Wagons, with Harness for the same, which will be sold low for Cash. The subscribers expect to keep Wagons constantly on hand with Harness. Those who may wish to purchase will please apply to

PECK & DEMING, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, Dec. 8, 1836. 18-4w.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of Administration on the personal Estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court; all persons having claims against the Estate of the said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery—and all persons indebted to said Estate, are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON, Adm'r.

September 5, 1836 5tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in this line will be done in the neatest order.

E. A. HARPER.

November 7, 1836. 14tf

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER *COMPLAINTS.*

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice.*

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excerment function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P. has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Heputicæ,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose dis case.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and excrementitious functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71-1y.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather,
Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine STORE.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large and handsome assortment of GOLD and SILVER PATENT LEVER, LEPINE and PLAIN **WATCHES,**

Of various qualities; fine and common

Jewelry

Of every description;

Silver Spoons, Butter and Fruit Knives, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Pencils, Thimbles, &c., Plated and Britannia Ware, Military Equipments, Fine Guns and Pistols, Fine Cutlery, Mathematical and Musical Instruments, Perfumery, &c.

Together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household articles.—all of which are offered at reduced prices.

WARREN PRIOR.

September 6, 1836. 5tf

N. B. Clock and Watch Repairing, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having qualified at September Term of Cumberland County Court, as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Emily E. Belden, deceased, hereby request all those indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, to come forward and make payment, and those to whom the Estate may be indebted, are required to present their demands properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

ROBERT C. BELDEN, } *Ex'rs.*
LOUIS S. BELDEN. }

September 7. 5-tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:—

Superfine Blue, Black, Green, Olive, Brown, Oxford Mixed and Drab Cloths
Blue, Black, and Oxford Mixed Cassimeres
Sattinets, a large assortment of all kinds
Rose, Point, and Duffle Blankets
6-4 and 3-4 Merinoes, very cheap
500 pieces Calicoes, well assorted
3-4 4-4 & 5-4 bleached & unbleached Domestics
3-4 and 4-4 plain and striped Domestics
6-4 to 12-4 real Linen Damask Table Cloths
Irish Linen, some extra fine
Shell, Side, and Tuck Combs, Ivory do.
Silk & Cotton Handkerchiefs, a large and splendid assortment,

With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, all of which are offered by Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance on the Northern Package price.

New Goods to come by almost every arrival.

October 10, 1836. 10-tf

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 23, 1836.

PAPER.

JUST received, a large supply of very fine and cheap Letter Paper.

E. J. HALE.

October 11.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf.*

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.*

96-tf.

Worthy of Notice.

THOSE afflicted with inflamed or sore eyes should be aware of the great excellence of

Dr. ADAMS' EYE WATER,

In the treatment of this troublesome affliction. It has been before the public but a short time, yet it has been fairly tested in comparison with all the common remedies, and with what success may be inferred from the extensive demand now existing for it, and from the numerous testimonials of its value now in the hands of the proprietor, one or two of which it was deemed proper to subjoin.

Sir—It is with pleasure I state to you, that my wife, who was troubled with sore eyes, was completely cured by using one bottle of Dr. Adams Eye Water.

JOHN GARDNER, Green st. near 7th.
NORRISTOWN, PA.

Mr. Fisher—I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the superior excellence of Dr. Adams' Eye Water over several others that I have tried. Having given Dr. Thompson's a fair trial, I consider Dr. Adams' by far the best, and it is free from that smarting produced by Thompson's. I know several gentlemen in this place who have tried both, and they decidedly prefer Dr. Adams'. I consider Dr. Adams' Eye Water a very valuable medicine. Yours,

BENJAMIN POWELL.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7. [7]

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, unslacked,
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for plastering or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, prepared for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

JOHN E. PATTERSON,
3 *doors South of the Market House.*

November 14, 1836. 15-4w

For Sale.

50 BBLS. No. 3 Mackerel.
20 Half No. 1. do.
4 Casks London Porter.
25 English Dairy Cheese.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

Fayetteville, Dec. 8, 1836. 3tf.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form the active principles of the snot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.

T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods,

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE,

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Store next door to Mr. James Baker's Hardware Store, and has received his Fall supply of

GOODS.

Which will be sold low for cash or produce.

JONES HOOPER.

October 12, 1836.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Queensware and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too numerous to ennumerate all of which will be sold for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ALLEN.
Foot of Hay st.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fine proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and Cognac; Madeira, Malaga and Champaign Wines; N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy.

G. B. ALLEN.

Oct. 5.

LEETE & COOK

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Crockery, Hats and Shoes,

Which they offer low for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

October 19, 1836. 12tf

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15, 1836. 15tf

The Subscriber

OFFERS for sale that valuable PLANTATION, situated on the East side of Cape Fear river, 8 miles above Fayetteville, containing 500 acres, justly considered the most valuable tract in the County. All persons desirous of purchasing will do well to come and examine for themselves.

ALSO,

150 acres joining the above tract on the East side, fifty acres of which is cleared.

And 150 acres of Pine Land on the West side of the river, immediately opposite the first named tract, suitable for a Summer Residence, being considered very healthy. About 4000 trees are prepared for getting Turpentine, from which about 100 barrels will be obtained this season.

THOMAS ASH.

August 9, 1836.

☞ The Wilmington Advertiser will please insert the above till forbid.

LINE OF PACKETS TO FAYETTEVILLE.

THE schooners Caroline and Caleb Nichols, steamer Wilmington, and tow boats will take measurement Goods at N. York and deliver them at Fayetteville, at the established rates free of all other charges.

Heavy Goods will be taken as above specified, except that they will at *times*, when the river is very low, be subject to storage and labor of lightering, which we trust will be seldom required, as the steamer and tow boats are of the newest construction and light draught of water.

The Goods at the owner's risk, the same as in the hands of forwarding merchants. Freight payable on delivery at Fayetteville.

All persons shipping Goods by the above line, will please hand a list of the Goods shipped to Messrs. Hallett & Brown, so as to advise me.

WILLIAM DOUGAL, Proprietor,
WILLKINGS & BELDEN, Agents at Fayetteville.

August 18. 3tf.

Blank Warrants for sale here.